## **JESSAGE** ON HAWAIL

ent Cleveland Submits It to Congress.

CLL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT

Covered Thirty-Two Days.

Thus between the initiation of the sheme for a provisional government in awaii on the 14th of January and the submission to the senate of the treasy of annexation metaded with such government, the entire iterval was thirty-two days, fitteen of which ere speat by the Hawaiian commissioners their journey to Washington.

In the next place, upon the face of the paper distinct with the treaty, it clearly appeared nat there was even and undetermined an issue of fact of the most vital importance. The issue of the president accompanying the really declared that "the overthrow of the conarchy was not in any way promoted by the overthrowth," and in a letter to the president on the secretary of state also abmitted to be senate with the treaty the following passes occurs:

"At the time the provisional government."

the time the provisional government possess on of the government buildings sops or officers of the United States were not or took any part whatever in the pro-ings. No public recognition was accorded provisional government by the United

ceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States until after the queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the government buildings, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station, and all the potential machinery of the government."

But a protest also accompanied said treaty, signed by the queen and ber ministers at the time she made way for the provisional government, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support such provisional government. The truth or faidity of this protest was surely of the first importance. If true, in thing but the concealment of its truth could induce our government to negotiate with the semislance of a government thus created, nor could a treaty resulting from the acts stated in the protest have been knowingly due in ed worthy of consideration by the senate. Yet the truth or faisity of the protest had not been investigated.

Withdraw the Treaty, somewhat is a mean control to be my dray therefore to be my dray the extract from the what for extraction is the my dray therefore the structure of the my dray of a structure of the my dray of the structure of the st

the governm at of the talant-or of acvbody rise so far as shown exc pt the United States minister.

Therefore, the military occupation of Honolain by the United States on the day mentioned was wholly without justification, either as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life, and property. It must be accounted for in some other way and on some other ground, and its real motive and purpose are neither obscure nor far to seek. The United States forces being now on the scene and favorably stationed the committee proceeded to carry out their original scheme. They met the next mort ing. Tuesday, the 15th, perfected the plant of temporary government, and flasd upon its principal officers, ten of whom were drawn from the thirty members of the committee of safety. Between 1 and 2 occock by aquans and by different routes to avoid notice, and having first taken the precaution of assertaining whether there was any one to oppose them, they priceeded to the government building to proclaim the new government. No sign of opposition was manifest, and thereup a an American c tizen began to read the proclaimation from the steps of the government building the proclaim the new government. No sign of opposition was manifest, and thereup a an American c tizen began to read the proclaims at onlying almost, entirely without and some unarmed, gathered about the committee to give them and and confidence. This statement is not important, since the one controlling factor in the whole affair was unquestionably the United States manifes, who, drawn up under arms and with artiflery in readiness only seventy six yard-distructional government thus proclaimed was by the terms of the proclamation to exist until terms of union with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon.

Recognized the Movement.

The United States minister, pursuant to prior agreement, recognized the government within an hour after reading of the proclamation, and before 5 o'cloc, in answer to an inquiry on behalf of the queen and her cabinet, an conced, hat he had done so, when our minister recognized the provi ional government the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the committee of pulie safety had, in the manner above stated, declared it to exist. It was neither a government de facco nor de jure. That it was not in uch possession of the government property and agencies to entitled it to recognition is conclusively proved by a note found in the files of the legation at Hemolu u addressed by the doclared head of the provisional government to Minister Stevens, dated Jan I. 1881, in which he acknowledged with expressions of appreciation the minister's recognition of the previsional government and states that it is not yet in possession of the station house the prace where a large number of the cueen's (roops were quartered) though the same had been demanded of the queen's of the cueen's (roops were quartered) though the same had been demanded of the queen's of the government of the queen in a position of most byrilous perpektiy. On the one hand she had possession of the palace, of the harracks and of the police station, and at her command at least twe hundred fully armed men and several pieces of artillety. Infeed, the whole military force of her kingdom was on her side and at her disposal, while the committee of safety by actual search, had decovered that there were but very few arms to the footent of the filly armed military force of her kingdom was on her side and at her disposal, while the committee of safety by actual search, had decovered the state of things if the queen could have

as a further simulation of the activity of the discontinuous contents of the fact that on the day the above telephone the process of the contents of the fact that on the day the above telephone that the contents of the con

Not Without a Precedent.

Our country was in danger of occupying the position of has an actually set up a temperary government on foreign soil for the purpose of acquiring through that ag ney territory which we nad wrongfully put in our posses ion. The centred of beth sides of a bargam required in such a manner is called by a familiar and unpleasant nam; where found in private transaction. We are not without a precedent showing how scrupulously we avoided such accusations in former days. After the people of Texas had declared their independence of Mexico they resolved that on the acknowledge ment of their independence by the United States they would seek atmission into the United States. Several months after the battle of San Jacinto in which Texas independence was practically assured and established President Jackson occlined to recognize it alleging as one of his reasons that in the circumstances it became us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustify, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a a territory with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves.

This is in marked contrast with the hasty recognition of a government openly and concededly set up for the purpose of tentering to us territorial amendation. I believe that a candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. Fair minded people, with the critical states, the people would uphout it by their suffrages if they were allowed to vote on the question.

Fedley of the United States.

While naturally sempesticing with every effort to establish a republican form of government to establish a republican for

rinus us a do se wine a do see rather of he injured p ople re uire that we should endeavor to repair.

A Mere Executive Council.

The prodisional government has not assumed a repushcan or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy, set up without the assent of the people. It has not not seen fit to find a permanent mass of popular support and has given no evidence of an intention to do so. In cod the representatives of that government assert that the people of liawaii are unit for popular government, and frankly avow that they can best be ruled by arbitrary or despotic power. The law of nationals founded upon reason and justice, and the rales of conduct governing individual citizens or subjects of a civilized state are as equally applicable as between enlightened intomic that international law is without a court for its enforcement, and that obscinence to the commends practically depend upon good faith, instead of upon the mandate of a superior tribunal, only give addit onal sanction to the law fiself and brand any celliserate infraction of it not merely as a wrong but as a disgrase. A man of true honor protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience more scrupulously, if possible, than its does the bond, a breach of which subjects him to legal liabilities, and the United States in similar or mand morality. On that ground the United States cannot nat relations any other than a high standard of honor and morality. On that ground the United States cannot properly be put in the position of country and word which subjects in the first of the authority and wearing its uniform; and on the same ground if a feedle but irrendily state is in danger of being robbed of its independence by a misuse of power by officerscibled in the position of country and wearing its uniform; and on the same ground if a feedle but irrendily state is in danger of being robbed of its independence by a misuse of power of the United tates the United States cannot fail to vindicate its honor and its

ject would be finall considered at Washington.

An Incident in the Affair.

I have not, however, overlooked an incident of this unfor unate affair whi h remains to be mendoned. The members of the provisional government and their supporters, though not entitled to extreme sympachy, nave been led to their press of predicame; t of revolt against the government of the queen by the indefensible neour agement and, sixtance of our diplomatic repress in ive. This face may entitle them octain that in every effort to rectify the woog of the committee same regard should be had for their safety. This san imballing the same regard should be had for their safety. This san imballing which would invite et her harsh retailation on the partitle also had been sand bloodshed in any quart r in the belief that the queen, as well as her enemies, wo did be will ing to adopt such a course as would meet these could thus, and in view of the fact that both the queen and the provisional gov. rament had at one time apparently a suites ed in a reference of the entire case to the United Stat's over non-mande and course are the further fact that in any event the resent government by is communicated infinite on was only "to exit until terms of unit as in the United Stat's of Ame ica have been negotiant d any agreed upon."

I hope that after the assurance to the members of that government that such union could I hope that after the assurance to the members of that government that such union could not be consummated I might compass a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty. Actuated by these desires and purpos s and not unmindful of the inherent perplexities of the situation nor of the limitations upon my power, I instructed Minister Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned.

General Animesty Contemplated.

General Amnesty Contemplated.

The conditions suggested, as the last instructions show, contemplate a general amnesty to those concerned in suming up the provisional government and a recognition of all its bona nide acts and obligations. In short, they require that the past should be buried, and that the restored government could resume its authority as if it continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not been interrupted acceptable to the queen and, though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon a ad that u ie-s acceded to, fefforts of the president to aid in the resto ation of her government will cease. I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her requirement, will cease. I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her requiremented their presentation to the members of the provisional government, while unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements of the sentiments of our pople have obviously injured the prepects of a successful executive mediation, with the accompanying exhibits, embracing Mr. Bloam's report, the evidence and statements taken by him at Honolulu, the instruction given to Mr. Bloam's report, the evidence and statements taken by him at Honolulu, the instruction given to Mr. Bloam's report the congress, I desire to add the assurance that I sha i se much gratified to co-perats in any legis at we plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us, which is consistent with American honor, integrity and morality.

Groven Cleveland.

Women as Inventors. The list of things patented recently by women show how they are devoting their thoughts to the problem of lightening household labor. Occasionally something intended for the beautifying of womankind creers in, put for the most

womankind creeps in, but for the most part the inventions are daily household necessities.

During the last two months, for instance, Mary A. Marks of Toledo patented a washing machine; Nellie D. Waters of Kansas City, a vapor burner; Elizabeth MacIntosh of Little Rock, a dough raiser; Hattie Merrill of Westphalia, Kan., a clothespin; Theresa Fischer of Baltimore, a skewer for closing fowls; Annie Bodin of San Francisco, an invalid had and Alva Hellicader.

of Mellis, Mass., a dustpan.

Another fact as interesting as the kind of things patented is to be noted in this connection. It is that almost all of the patentees are western women. It is said that the World's fair has proved a great incentive to inventive genius, and that the number of women inventors has increased since the exposition.— Cincipanti Enquires.

co, an invalid bed, and Alva Hollander

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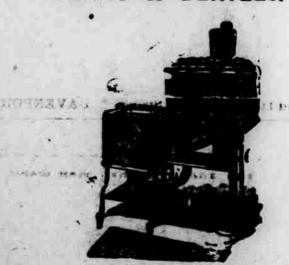
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